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repeat the treatment; if eggs are not found, discontinue the thymol. It takes about forty to sixty minutes to make this examination of 10 slides thoroughly.

(b) Cheese-cloth method: A much easier way of recognizing the completion of the treatment, and for practical results nearly as satisfactory as the microscopic examination, is the following: Instruct the patient to wash all of his stools Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, through a cheese cloth and to keep the cheese cloth moist and bring it to the office on Tuesday. While the fecal material will wash through, the worms will be retained in the cloth. Continue treatment as long as worms are found in the cheese cloth.

Other treatment.—If desired, iron may be administered on the days on which the thymol is not taken. It is a good plan, however, not to give iron during the first week, for it is quite important to convince the patient that the thymol treatment is the one which is really accomplishing the lasting good. If the drug is taken Sunday, the patient is likely to begin to feel some benefit by Wednesday or Thursday; his family is likely to notice it on Thursday or Friday. If iron is given during the first week, the conclusion may possibly be drawn by the patient that it is really the iron which is causing the improvement, and he may discontinue the thymol. Of the two, the thymol is, of course, the far more important, for it reaches the parasite, while the iron reaches only the patient.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Reports from San Francisco, Cal.—Plague-prevention work at San Francisco, Oakland, and Point Richmond, and in Alameda County, Cal.

Surgeon Blue reports:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Date of last case of human plague: Sickened, January 30, 1908.
Date of last case of rodent plague: October 23, 1908.

Week ended July 31, 1909.

Dead inspected	98
Plague	0
Premises inspected	1,999
Houses disinfected	3
Houses destroyed	3
Buildings condemned	7
Nuisances abated	217
Rats found dead	33
Rats trapped	2,217
Total rats taken	2,250
Rats identified:	
Mus norvegicus	1,639
Mus rattus	43
Mus musculus	532
Mus alexandrinus	11
Total	2,225

Rats identified as to sex:	
Male	807
Female	834
Total	1,641
Rats examined bacteriologically	1,230
Plague rats	0
Poisons placed	38,850

ALAMEDA COUNTY, CAL. (EXCLUSIVE OF OAKLAND).

Last case of human plague, sickened, 10 miles east of Sunol, July 27, 1909.
Last case of rodent plague, found 1 mile west of Altamont, July 30, 1909.

Week ended July 31.

Sick inspected	1
Plague[a]	1
Dead inspected	54
Plague	0
Necropsy held	1
Ground squirrel infected with *B. pestis*[*]	1

OAKLAND, CAL.

Date of last case of human plague: Sickened, July 17, 1908.
Date of last case of rodent plague: Trapped, December 1, 1908.

Week ended July 31, 1909.

Dead inspected	26
Plague	0
Necropsies held	1
Premises inspected	523
Premises reinspected	208
Premises cleaned	72
Garbage cans installed	21
Places made rat proof	1
Nuisances abated	93
Rats found dead	50
Rats trapped	727
Rats identified:	
Mus norvegicus	768
Mus rattus	2
Mus musculus	40
Mus alexandrinus	7
Total	817
Ground squirrels caught	271
Ground squirrels examined bacteriologically	271
Plague squirrels	0
Rats examined bacteriologically	777
Plague rats	0

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[a] Joseph Mendoza: Male; aged 13 years; nativity, California (Portuguese parentage). Sickened with plague July 27, 1909, 10 miles east of Sunol. Removed to Alameda County Infirmary August 1, 1909. Under treatment. Left axillary bubo. Originally reported August 1, 1909. Verified bacteriologically August 4, 1909.

[*] This squirrel was obtained on road 1 mile west of Altamont.

POINT RICHMOND, CAL.

Week ended July 31.

Sick inspected	2
Plague	0
Dead inspected	4
Plague	0

Report from Seattle, Wash.—Plague-prevention work.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Glover reports, August 2:

SEATTLE, WASH.

Date of finding of last plague rat, September 26, 1908.

Week ended July 31, 1909.

Rats received	1,078
Rats necropsied	1,048
Plague rats found	0
Plague-infected rats to date	21

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—UNTABULATED.

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven.*—Report for the year 1908. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 2,120, corresponding to a death rate of 16.3 per 1,000 of population, including scarlet fever 2, enteric fever 43, measles 6, whooping cough 15, diphtheria 32, and 209 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 179, scarlet fever 158, and enteric fever 205.

FLORIDA.—*Pensacola.*—Month of July, 1909. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 26, corresponding to an annual death rate of 10.3 per 1,000 of population, including enteric fever, 3, and 3 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Alton.*—Month of July, 1909. Estimated population, 22,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including whooping cough 1, and 1 from tuberculosis. Cases: Scarlet fever 1, and whooping cough 9.

Peoria.—Month of July, 1909. Estimated population, 85,000. Total number of deaths, 56, corresponding to an annual death rate of 7.8 per 1,000 of population, including 3 from tuberculosis. Cases: Smallpox 11, scarlet fever 3, and diphtheria 5.

Quincy.—Month of July, 1909. Estimated population, 43,000. Total number of deaths, 39, including enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis. Cases: Not reported.

INDIANA.—Month of June, 1909. Total number of deaths, 2,507, corresponding to an annual death rate of 11.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 2,732,549. Deaths from contagious diseases were: Tuberculosis 389, enteric fever 34, diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 6, measles 12, and 21 from whooping cough. Cases: Small-